

NO PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE INSURGENTS HAVE AGAIN BECOME AGGRESSIVE.

Manila, May 28, 8 p. m.—The approach of the wet season finds the insurrection seemingly taking a new lease on life. All along the American lines the rebels are showing more aggressive activity, in their guerrilla style, than at any time since the fall of Malolos.

They keep the United States troops in the trenches, sleeping in their clothes and constantly on the alert against dashes upon our outposts and they make life warm for the American garrisons in the towns.

The bands of Gen. Luna and Gen. Mascardo, which retreated toward Talarao when they feared they would be caught between Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Lawton, have returned in force to their old trenches around San Fernando where there are daily collisions.

Opposite our lines on the south protecting Manila, all the way around San Pedro Macati, the Filipinos have three rows of trenches most of the distance.

Reports from prisoners indicate that the insurgents construe the peace negotiations to mean that the Americans have had enough of fighting. The Filipinos are also encouraged by the belief that the Americans are preparing for an interval of inactivity during the wet season.

This period is sure to be followed by much suffering. Thousands of acres that were under cultivation last year have not been plowed this year, and the government will probably be obliged to feed thousands, just as it fed the Cubans. Friendly natives, "amigos," continue to pour into the American lines by land and river routes, coming from the territory of insurrection into the country where the passage of the two armies has left no food, and practically throwing themselves upon the charity of their conquerors. Such able bodied men as are not in the Filipino ranks have been kept by the insurgent leaders to dig trenches, and old men, women and children form the mass of the refugees. These are doing some plowing, but they will be confronted with hunger before they can realize any subsistence from their crops.

The United States army has organized a system of distributing rice at Malolos and some of the smaller towns where Filipinos stores were captured, but the latter will soon be exhausted.

The United States transport Morgan City, which arrived here from San Francisco with 600 recruits for the various regiments sailed today for Iloilo with the troops.

As it was impossible to take to Spain the remains of the Spanish Gen. Montero who was fatally wounded in a recent engagement with the Filipinos in the island of Mindanao and who died while being brought here from Zamboanga on the transport Leon XIII, it was decided that the interment should take place in Manila. The funeral was held today, hundreds of Spanish soldiers and civilians attending the cortege to the grave with wreaths and flags.

The Spanish papers declare that Montero was a victim of the Spanish government's neglect.

Insurgents Occupy Zamboanga—Otis Would Enlist Macabebes.

Manila, May 27, 10.15 a. m.—The Spanish steamer Leon XIII landed the 23d regiment of United States regulars on the island of Jolo, and took on board the Spanish garrison, the Americans paying the Spaniards the usual honors.

The steamer then proceeded to Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, and the troops there embarked on the Leon XIII, the Puerto Rico, the Uranis and Des Hermanos, the three last named vessels sailing for Spain.

The insurgents agreed not to molest the Spaniards during the evacuation. The Leon XIII entered Manila harbor last evening with flags flying at half mast in honor of Gen. Montero, who died on the passage from Zamboanga to Manila from wounds received in a recent engagement with the Filipinos in Mindanao, and with the garrison, officers and their families on board.

The insurgents, it is reported, were in possession of Zamboanga when the Spaniards left, and it will be necessary for the Americans to recapture that place.

TO ENLIST THE MACCABEBES.

Manila, May 27, 6 p. m.—Gen. MacArthur is in favor of the experiment of enlisting the Maccabebes against their old enemies, the Tagals. A delegation of the leading Maccabebes has visited the general and its spokesman read an address assuring the American commander of the friendship of the Maccabebes, and of their willingness to transfer their allegiance from Spain to the United States. They complained that the Tagals murdered them and burned their villages, and they asked to be protected and given arms to protect themselves.

sisted in posting the Americans on the country and the positions of the enemy.

Gen. MacArthur would arm a hundred of these men and use them as scouts, and if the experiment proved successful he would enlist more of them.

Major Gen. Otis has issued orders inviting volunteers to re-enlist for six months, according to the act of Congress bearing on the matter.

Representative Filipino Lawyers Appointed.

Manila, May 29.—7 p. m.—An order has been issued re-establishing the Philippine courts which have been closed since the American occupation. It revives all the Spanish system not conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States.

The chief justices is Cayetano Arrellano. The associates of the civil branch are Manuel Araulla, Colonel Crowder and Gregorio Arta. Justices of the criminal branch are Raymundo Melliz, Ambrosio Rianares, Julio Lorente, Maj. Young and Capt. Birkheimer. The attorney general is Florentio Torres. This corresponds with the American supreme court.

The oath prescribed begins: "I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America," etc.

The Filipino members are all prominent lawyers. Arrellano is the leader of the profession in the islands. In the early stages of the Filipino movement he was Aguinaldo's principal adviser in the first cabinet. Molliza was president of the insurgent government at Iloilo. Torres is the leader of the local committee working with a commission to conciliate the insurrectionists.

Spanish will be the official language of the courts.

There has been agitation among the local British and American business men and American lawyers who have come to the Philippines to make fortunes, to have the English code and language adopted, but Maj. Gen. Otis censured that it would be unwise, even if practicable, to upset the long usage. He thought it best to give the natives courts in the language to which they have been accustomed. The Spanish salaries proved a stumbling block to obtaining good men, the highest being only \$2,500, the Spanish judges are abolished. All the judges are representative men.

Two correspondents of a New York newspaper have been disbarred for fabricating an interview with Gen. Lawton, dated May 23 at Manila, and for evading the censorship.

The steamer El Cano has arrived here from the island of Guam, bringing the Filipinos who were exiled there by the Spaniards for participating in the old rebellion.

Queer Logic.

A. B. Williams, editor of the Greenville News, claims that the Baptist Church has excommunicated the State of South Carolina. During its recent session in Louisville, Ky., the Southern Baptist Convention agreed upon a resolution to exclude all liquor dealers from membership. This, Mr. Williams claims, includes the State of South Carolina and also the individual citizens who compose the State.

According to the Yorkville Enquirer, the above "deduction is very well founded from a standpoint of logic." It is, is it? Such logic could be used to prove any old thing. If all the citizens of South Carolina are liquor dealers, so are the citizens of States which license the sale of liquor for the public profit. And by the same token, all the citizens of the United States are distillers. The general government permits the operation of distilleries and takes the lion's share of the profits.

So, such logic as the Greenville News employs and the Enquirer enjoys would wipe out the whole membership of the Southern Baptist Church—Columbia Record.

COWPENS CELEBRATION.

Gaffney, May 27.—Cowpens battle celebration was a success, an immense crowd being present from far and near. The Hon. Amos J. Cummings, from New York, the chief speaker, delivered a patriotic address. He was followed by the Hon. Stanyarne Wilson, who read an ode on the Cowpens battle, a contribution from the Daughters of the American Revolution. The other speakers were the Hon. A. C. Latimer, Major John Jones, of Blacksburg; Congressman elect, D. E. Finley, and the Rev. J. D. Bailey, of Cowpens.

Charleston, S. C., May 29.—Worthless negroes on Sullivan's Island have recently caused much excitement by attacking United States soldiers without any apparent cause. On Saturday night the negroes fired at the lone sentry on Fort Capron, the mortar battery, and Sunday night they assaulted private Owens while he was walking his beat in front of headquarters and shot him in the hand. They also took his sword bayonet and slashed his cap and coat. The entire garrison was aroused and searching parties scoured the island in vain for the desperadoes.

The New York Tribune has found a trust with \$2,000,000 capital, only \$2,000 of which has been paid in. But that will do as well as any to take in the confiding.

PREPARING FOR A BIG ARMY.

Scraps of Interesting Political Gossip From Washington.

Washington, May 29.—There is something decidedly suspicious in the news from the Philippines. Not a line of press news can be cabled from Manila until it has been approved by the United States military censor, and it is not likely that he would approve anything the administration did not wish made public. Hence the publication of the statement that it would be impossible for Gen. Otis to conquer even the entire island of Luzon, not to mention the remainder of the group, so that it would stay conquered, without a large increase in his army, was allowed to pass the censor for a purpose. Not being in the confidence of the administration—few persons, even among the most prominent republicans, are—it cannot be positively stated what that purpose is, but the inference is that it is intended to pave the way for one of two things: a call for volunteers to reinforce Otis, or to make the people of this country satisfied with some dicker that is about to be made with the Filipinos, and which they would naturally be inclined to be dissatisfied with. The preponderance of opinion in Washington is that it means more volunteers. Orders have been sent to the civilian members of the Philippine commission that they must do nothing to interfere with the military plans of Gen. Otis, which is confirmation of the reported wrangles in the commission.

After holding it back for many months, Mr. McKinley has issued his much advertised order modifying the civil service rules. It doesn't appear to please anybody overmuch. It excepts a total of somewhere in the neighborhood of four thousand places from the operation of the civil service rule, but as most of those places are already filled by republicans, it will make comparatively little new patronage for the republican leaders. It doesn't touch the government printing office, which so many republicans have been trying so hard to get thrown open to them. So far as the party workers are concerned, the order is likely to do more harm than good to the republican party.

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who stands about as much show as Payne, the New York anti Platt candidate, dropped into Washington a day or two ago and announced that he was a candidate for speaker. He could not control three votes in the Pennsylvania delegation, counting his own, to save his neck. Bingham is the dummy candidate of the Pennsylvania delegation, and will remain such until Quay decides who shall get these votes.

No surprise was caused in Washington by Senator Platt's flat-footed declaration that McKinley and Hobart would be renominated. So far as McKinley is concerned, Platt has been mortgaged since early in the present administration; his endorsement of Hobart means that if he ever had any idea of helping to get Roosevelt second place on the ticket, it has been abandoned, but whether because he wasn't pleased with Roosevelt or whether the latter wasn't pleased with the idea of second place, is a matter of conjecture, but the former is more likely to be true. The declaration of Senator Penrose, who is Boss Quay's man and mouth piece, in favor of McKinley's renomination is nothing more than a bid for administration help for Quay in his contest to get his seat in the senate. This was doubtless pleasing to Mr. McKinley, whether he means to help Quay or not, as he found Quay decidedly "upish" towards the administration while he was in the senate.

The administration was very particular to have the widest circulation given to the report of the beef court of inquiry, but it has now discovered that all of the \$200,000 set aside to pay for the inquiry has been used up, and has ordered work stopped on the printing of the testimony, upon which that report was supposed to be based, after it had all been put in type. It has all along been contended by many that the administration never intended to make the testimony public, and this action makes it look as though that contention was correct.

Secretary Alger has been putting his foot in it again. Several days ago, he caused an order to be issued by the war department instructing the military authorities in Cuba to give clearances to Cuban vessels under the Cuban flag, and at the same time stating that the vessels flying the Cuban flag would not be under American protection. As there is no Cuban government, there can be no recognized Cuban flag; hence the order strikes the average man as ludicrous. Somebody called Mr. McKinley's attention to the order and he directed that it be referred to the attorney general for an opinion.

This opinion, it is expected, will knock the order out. It might answer for Cuban vessels to go from one Cuban port to another, under such a clearance, but in any port

outside of Cuba, the masters of such vessels would be at anybody's mercy; they would have no consul to appeal to in case of unjust treatment of any sort, and no standing injury court of admiralty. Alger's specialty appears to be doing the wrong thing.

The Dewey Home Fund isn't growing as fast as it might. It did not reach a total of \$5,000 until May. Unless it gets a move on, it will not be big enough to buy a Washington House by the time Dewey gets home.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

Legislative Committee to Visit the State Farms.

The time for the penitentiary investigating committee to resume its work is rapidly approaching and the coming session is being looked forward to with considerable interest.

One of the prominent members of the committee has stated in the last few days that the members have been in constant communication with one another for some time and that the committee will certainly reconvene in this city on June 13. The committee, it is stated, proposes to visit several of the State farms and will endeavor to complete the work in hand within a week. It is probable then that the committee will adjourn until the latter part of July or the first of August, when the body will meet at some point in the up-country, probably Anderson or Greenville. The idea in doing this will be to give Col. Neal's witnesses an opportunity to finish working their crops, and put them to as little expense as possible. It is announced that it is the purpose of the committee to give Col. Neal every showing possible in the conduct of the investigation.

While appreciating the kindness of the management of the South Carolina summer resorts the committee seems to be very emphatic in declining to go on anything that could be considered a junketing expedition.

It is understood that during the recess the committee has come into possession of a great many facts that will begin to bob up soon after the next session opens and it is hinted that several very prominent men, including some officials and ex-officials, are likely to be summoned to appear as witnesses.

The committee gives no indication as to when it expects to finally conclude its work of investigation and enter upon the preparation of its report to be filed with the governor. Nothing more has been heard as to what Col. Neal will do about paying the shortage already found. It was some time ago said that the amount would be paid when the board next met—The State.

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

The Hague, May 29.—A brief official record of the doing of the peace conference during the past week says: "Provisional proposals for mediation and arbitration have been submitted by the representatives of Russia, Great Britain, Italy and the United States."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns that the statement that the Americans have submitted an arbitration proposal is not correct. Their proposals for a permanent tribunal are not ready, as a French translation is necessary.

They will probably be submitted on Wednesday.

Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, submitted a proposal of mediation and arbitration consisting of six articles, in the form of an amendment to the Russian project.

The Americans also submitted an amendment demanding that, in the event of a dispute between the two nations, each should choose another to act together as arbitrators to settle the difference without bloodshed. This must not be confounded with the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal which the Americans will introduce during the week.

Paris, May 27.—Early this morning it was rumored that the president of the civil section of the court of cassation, Baillet de Beaupre, had reported to the president of the court of cassation, Mazeau, in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus trial, and sending the prisoner again before a court-martial. This later in the day was confirmed by a direct statement that the president of the civil section had so reported to the president of the court of cassation.

Macon, May 27.—A special to the Telegraph from Columbus, Ga., says: Intelligence reached Columbus today of the murder of Jule C. Smith, a well known planter and merchant, near Columbus, by Bill Harris, a negro. Harris shot Mr. Smith as he was entering his residence. It is said that Mr. Smith had reproved the negro for stealing chickens. The authorities are after the negro.

Waterloo, Ia., May 28.—Through train from Chicago to Minneapolis, over the Rock Island and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railways, was wrecked at 1.15 Sunday morning at the crossing of Sink Creek, about four miles southeast of this place. The train consisted of six coaches, including mail and baggage cars, smoking car, two passenger coaches and a sleeper. Nine persons were killed and 23 injured.

Paying Cuban Soldiers.

Dead Men Named; Live Soldiers Omitted From Rolls.

Habana, May 28.—There were 111 applications today for shares in the \$3,000,000 which the United States has offered as a gratuity to the Cuban troops. Thirty were given \$75 each. The others were not on the rolls, although they had guns which they were ready to turn in and certificates of service.

The United States military authorities consider that the rolls are very unreliable. Indeed the opinion is freely expressed that a large proportion of the names are fictitious and that the rolls omit a majority of the names of those rightly entitled to share in the gratuity. The object of this, apparently, is to discredit the entire proceedings and to show the Cuban public that a large number of the troops refused to take American money.

Lieut. Col. George M. Randall of the Eighth United States infantry, the commissioner superintending the distribution here, went carefully over the rolls and one battalion with its commander. He pointed out 34 names of men who are dead and names of others who had not been heard of outside the rolls.

Of those paid today 25 turned in arms—Mauers, Remingtons and Carabines. The other five showed receipts from the alcalde vouching for the delivery of their arms.

The payment will continue until noon tomorrow in Habana city, but Col. Randall believes it will be necessary to have additional days after awhile here and extra pay rolls for men who have undoubtedly seen service. He also believes that were the payment to be continued in Habana for the next three days at least 99 per cent. of those entitled to apply would do so. Most of those who received shares today asserted that they only heard by accident that the distribution was now actually taking place.

Col. Randall will send to Senor Perfecto Lacoeste, the mayor, all the arms turned in today.

The first payment outside of Habana will be made on Tuesday at Santiago de las Vegas, whither Col. Randall's clerks and 40 soldiers will go with the paymaster.

Gen. Carpenter, military governor of the department of Puerto Principe, arrived today to attend the meeting of military governors summoned by Gov. Gen. Brooke for Thursday next. He reports that affairs in that province are in good condition; that the people continue at work, and that there is no trouble from brigands. The muster out of the volunteers there leaves the Eighth United States cavalry, numbering 300 men, and the Fifteenth United States infantry numbering 700, as the force of occupation.

Gen. Brooks intends to modify the mortgage extension decree so as to exclude properties that were bankrupt before the rebellion and city property.

An artillery sergeant has been reduced to ranks for interfering with the police. Maj. Gen. Ladlow, military governor of Habana, in approving the sentence said the matter was a grave one and that the soldiers must learn to respect the difference between the civil and military authorities.

More Than 300 Cuban Soldiers Applied Yesterday for a Share of the \$3,000,000.

Habana, May 29.—Today's events in connection with the payment of the Cuban troops entitled to apply here for a share in the American gratuity have effectually killed off the opposition to the receipt of the bounty by privates. In American military circles it is considered that a fine start has been made and that the opposition is defeated.

Over three hundred privates arrived during the day to apply for payment but though Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, of the Eighth United States infantry, the distributor here, kept his office open from 10 a. m. until 112 could be paid during that interval, as each man took up several minutes. Many who brought arms were not on the rolls at all. Ninety-nine rifles were surrendered, most of the applicants declining to take any chances in turning the weapons over to the mayor of Habana, evidently believing it would be better to give them direct to the Americans.

At the conclusion of the day's work there were more than 200 who had not been heard. These will have to wait until after the return of the pay car on June 15 when there will probably be extra days assigned to Habana.

Gen. Pedro Delgado, commanding the Cuban forces around Guanajay called his men together today, and told them they were disbanded and ordered them to take their arms and go home. Of the two hundred some thirty who were mounted on ponies, said they would ride to Habana and get their money. Thereupon Gen. Delgado who was formerly a notorious bandit, called upon the rest to draw up in line and to shoot any man who took the road to Habana. The thirty mounted men gloomily dispersed. They will have an opportunity to receive their shares later.

The Mad Poet's Retort.

Many stories are told of McDonald Clarke, known 50 years ago in New York as the "Mad Poet," which show that he had a vein of great shrewdness, such as is often possessed by people who are counted insane.

One day he was seated at a table in a New York hotel quietly eating his simple dinner when two young men took their seats at the same table. They were not gentlemen in the best sense of the word, and it occurred to them that they might have some sport with the poor poet. Consequently one of them said in an unnecessarily clear tone:

"I have seen almost everything and everybody in New York except McDonald Clarke. I have a great admiration for his poems, and I would give a great deal to see the man."

When he paused, the mad poet leaned forward and said with evident gratification:

"Sir, I am McDonald Clarke, whom you say you wish to see."

The young man stared at him with much rudeness for a moment, and then, drawing a quarter from his pocket, he laid it on the poet's plate, saying, "That's for the sight!"

Clarke looked at the coin for an instant, and then, placing it in his pocket, he took out a "York shilling," 12½ cents. This he handed to the young man, saying gravely, "Children half price."—Youth's Companion.

A Decidedly Novel Claim.

A claim once made on the explorer, Cameron, in the neighborhood of Gaboon, Africa, shows the peculiar workings of the native African's mind. Some of Cameron's possessions proved unduly attractive to a native, and he determined on transferring the ownership to himself. He accordingly paid another native \$200 to procure for him the coveted goods.

The assistant took the money and did his best to earn it, but Mr. Cameron had perversely locked up the very articles that the fellow's employer had set his heart upon. The man could not carry out his bargain, and neither did he feel that he could part with the money. Therefore he ran off with it. What more logical than that the man who was the loser by \$200 should expect the explorer to make the loss good? This he assuredly did expect.

He went to Mr. Cameron and told him the story, demanding in the first place the \$200 which he, Cameron, by locking up his goods, had compelled the complainant to lose, and, secondly, the actual price of the goods themselves, which, but for these arbitrary measures, would now have been in his possession. It is not stated that his expectations were realized.—Watchman.

Sterne's Destitution.

Laurence Sterne, the writer, was the victim of the intensest poverty. A little time before his death, being in a state of destitution, he went one evening to borrow £5 from his friend Garrick. Upon arriving, he heard music and knew that a party was going on. He heard the merry laughter, and, gently replacing the uplifted knocker, retraced his steps.

We never feel our miseries so keenly as when contrasted with the joys of others, and it is only then that we realize Wordsworth's picture:

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood
And near a thousand tables pined for food.

Another story of this writer does not evoke so much sympathy. It was known that Sterne used his wife very ill, and in talking with Garrick one day in fine sentimental style of conjugal love and fidelity he said, "The husband who behaves unkindly to his wife deserves to have his house burn down over his head."

"If you think so," said Garrick quietly, "I hope yours is well insured."

A Malay Sultan's Letter.

In the cover there were three inclosures—a formal letter of extreme politeness, written by a scribe; secondly, a letter written in my friend's own hand; and thirdly, another paper, headed, "Hidden Secrets," written also in the sultan's own hand. At the top of the first page of the second letter is written, "Our friendship is sealed in the inmost recesses of my heart." Then this, "I send this letter to my honored and renowned friend" (here follow my name, designation and some conventional compliments). The letter then continues: "You, my dear friend, are never out of my thoughts, and they are always wishing you well. I hear that you are coming to see me, and for that reason my heart is exceedingly glad, as though the moon had fallen into my lap or I had been given a cluster of flowers grown in the garden called Benjerana Sri, wide opening under the influence of the sun's warm rays."—"Unaddressed Letters," by Swettenham.

An Antenuptial Understanding.

"There is one question I want to ask you, dearest," said the beautiful girl as she toyed with the diamond ring on her third finger. "When we are married, will you expect me to bake my own bread?"

"You can do as you like about it, darling," he replied, "but I certainly shall insist upon your not baking mine."—Chicago News.

A Bellicose Youth.

The boy is still father to the man. A certain prominent political hustler, who, like the British tar in "Pinafore," is ever ready with his fists, showed his pugilistic taste at an early age.

The first day he went to school the family were, of course, anxious to know his impression of the new occupation.

"Well, Sammy," said his father, "what did you learn on your first day at school?"

Strataghtening up and assuming a bellicose attitude, Sam replied, "Father, I learned I can lick every boy in my class."

A few days later his love of pugilism and frequent battles led to his expulsion. He came home that day and surprised his good mother with the remark, "Well, mother, thank the Lord, I have been turned out!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.